# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. McELROY & SHOPPELL, Proprietors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 30, 1902.

Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W. As the other spoils-riots have quieted

down. Santo Domingo starts a little one night stand revolution. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has demonstrat-

ed that he has good staying qualities when he enters upon a contest.

It looks very much as if we shall have to have Addicks in the Senate to get rid

eratic opportunity has arrived. Modesty prevents his mentioning the man to fit it. THEY suspended the Fort Riley ma nuvers on account of the rain. If they had

only been so considerate during the rebel-THE Confederate Sons of Veterans have been trying to raise \$10,000 to buy "Beauvoir," Jeff Davis's home, from Mrs. Davis.

Only \$8,550 has been subscribed so far.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON is going to give us another race for the cup. If he will pardon the suggestion, he had better start in by employing American designers and

Mr. NEELY has decided to take no more chances with the courts, and therefore will not bring suit to recover the \$6,000 which were taken from his person when the "cruel persecution" was begun against

ROBERT E. LEE CAMP is uniting with the business men of Richmond, Va., to bring the National Encampment to that city in 1905. It would mean more money to the city than has come in in any one week since it was founded.

THE proposition to ease up the coal situation by taking the duty off foreign coal is met by a general grumble from coal users that no foreign coal is nearly so good as the American article. Is there really anything outside the United States so good as that we have at home?

LONE WOLF, a genuine native American of the Comanche breed, thinks this country is getting entirely too civilized for him, and wants to end his days in Mexico. where there is more chance for an enterprising Indian living off the fat of the land, without danger of running up against

Some men are so sensitive about trifles A Maryland man did not mind it much when he was arrested for grand larceny, tried by a jury of his peers, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. But when his wife went back on him, he committed suicide. And there are so many wives to be found in Maryland.

THE prospects seem quite bright for the Nation to begin its work of irrigation on a grand scale. According to the report of Land Commissioner Binger Hermann there are now \$9,500,000 available for irrigation purposes, and by this time next year it will be increased to \$15,000,000. Good work has been out in this year in making surveys, and the construction of reservoirs will be begun next Summer.

Ir were he somewhat inconvenient to have a mind as changeable as the Sultan of Bacalod. He severely requested Gen. Sumner to quit sending him letters, but come on and fight. Gen. Sumner had scarcely begun the deployment of his skirmish lines, when the Sultan hurried in a message for the General to stop fighting, and write what he wanted. Some men are so variable.

THE Dabney H. Maury Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Philadelphia, have erected in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, a bowlder of granite as a monument to the 224 rebel soldiers from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama, who are buried in the National Cemeteries around Philadelphia. On the front is a bronze relief with three flags crossed, bearing the inscription "Furled but not forgotten."

IT MAY be a little mean, but, after all, there is some satisfaction in seeing these magnates of finance make the same blunders that ordinary men do. For example the Atlantic Insurance Company built a 20-story structure in New York, and was offered a piece of land for \$600,000, which would secure it against any interference with the light and air on the south side It thought itself secure, however, and re-

The rapid rush of Americans from this country to take advantage of the Dominion Government's offer of fine wheat lands in Western Canada free to actual settlers. is attracting much attention in England and this country. There are many speculations as to what effect this will have die in Southern prisons than to release upon the future of Canada. Heretofore, the movement has been from Canada to the United States, and 10 years ago there were over 1,200,000 born in Canada who were residing in the United States, principally in New England and Michigan. To these should be added many thousand ern Confederacy. It repeats stale old lies who had been induced to migrate from which have oftentimes been conclusively Great Britain and elsewhere to Canada, but after a few years stay there found the conditions this side the line more favorable, and removed hither. Whether all of these remained permanently in this country or not, they became deeply tinctured with Americanism, and more or less

back into Canada, and it is estimated that and the rapid movements of the army, the no less than 75,000 American families same that the Union soldiers suffered from that the homestead lands in the West are have settled in Manitoba, and other West-

ern provinces up to June 30 of this year. These people are all pretty vigorous Americans, and they have already begun in their new homes are not as favorable

as those in their former places of residence, It looks very much as if these were powerful influences to bring about the absorption of Canada in the near future.

A NOBLE PHILANTHROPY.

Gen. O. O. Howard hardly needs fatro duction or praise to the Union veterans and the people of the United States. But if any were needed, it could not come from a better source than from that splendid gentleman and soldier, Gen. Wager Swayne, of New York. Gen Swayne writes the following letter in regard to the grand work which Gen. Howard has been engaged in for many years:

almost 40 years since Congress by joint resolution declared that "the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade and to Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and the officers and soldiers of that army, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed defeated.

The long fight between the "line and the officers and soldiers of the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed defeated." EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is now which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back broken and dispirited be-yond the Rappahanock, the veteran army

of the Rebellion."

Gen. Howard is now the sole survivor of the very few out of the great armies of those days on whom such honor and distinction were conferred by name.

Gettysburg was the high-water mark and turning-point of the rebellion. The and turning point of the rebellion. The years since Gettysburg have seen this Na-tion come to be of all the nations the most prosperous. Meantime the present situa-tion offers opportunity to give substantial recognition of the Nation's debt to Gen. Mr. CLEVELAND thinks that the Demo

Howard, and to do it in a way most grate-ful to himself and honorable to the coun-For several years he has been giving of his time, his labor and his means to establish and develop at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the "Lincoln Memorial University." It is the outcome of a memorable talk, just after Gettysburg, with Mr. Lincoln, in which the latter urged upon him with prolonged intensity, the virtues of the loyal mountaineers of Tennessee, the class from which Lincoln himself had sprung. Friends of this one-armed worker have

friends of this one-armed worker have never known him so absorbed in any secular good work, and that is a strong statement when made about Gen. Howard.

He has there already a property, free from debt, comprising 600 acres of rich land, with suitable buildings for housing and teaching 200 of the "poor whites" of that vicinity, with quarters for 200 more already under roof. The work has been in operation for some years, and students have crowded in from the first. The young men, besides their studies, till the farm, make and lay brick, run a saw mill, and in other ways also learn to support

years, and is still growing with increased demand. A student gets along on \$100 in a year, and by doing more work may re-

mountaineers than among any other people in the world. The people living there are of the best blood and heredity, the same lineage as our own, but they have been for generations in that remote, isolated region, where they have been cut off from all school and church advantages. When they are given educational facilities they improve with a rapidity unknown elsewhere.

Their character is strong and their men tal soil rich, and readily responds to cultivation. We all know this from the quickness of development of such of the mountain folk as have come in among us and lived our lives. They are not long in ris-ing to our level in everything.

There are some 4,000,000 of these neglected mountain folk who can readily be made into first-class American citizens. Gen. Howard's plan is an earnest, practical effort to accomplish this result, and deserves all the financial assistance that

can be possibly given it.

Money contributed will be well be stowed, and every dollar bring its full value in result. The National Tribune will be glad to receive and transmit contributions.

### PALSIPYING HISTORY.

The telegraphic report of the session of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Virginia, at Wytheville, Va., says:

"The feature of today's session of the Grand Camp was the report of the His tory Committee, made through its Chair

for Northern prisoners should be con-ducted as were the hospitals for Confederates. Continuing, it charges Gen. Grant with having contended that a general exchange of prisoners would mean that the South would fight to extermination, and that he would rather see Northern soldiers

This is an outrageous falsification of history in order to whitewash over the vilest crime in the history of the so-called Souta-

refuted. No matter what laws were or were not passed by the Confederate Congress, the fact remains that something like 70,000 Union soldiers were starved to death in rebel prisons, and this, too, in a land abounding in food. Nor does it excuse strongly attached to our ways and insti- this to say that the rebel soldiers were often short of rations. If they were, it Now a current of Americans has started was the result of lack of transportation,

at times. The rebels had 4,000,000 slaves at ho raising food for them, and the prison year more homesteads were granted than at Andersonville, Salisbury and elsewhere in any other year in the history of the to complain that the laws and institutions were convenient to the richest farming Government. In all 19,488,530 acres were on the regions in the South.

And even if it were true that Gen. Grant refused to exchange the fat, well-

this would be a legitimate act of war, and no sort of excuse for the barbarities in-flicted by the rebels upon their prisoners.

There never was any reason for crowding 30,000 mer upon 18 acres in Andersonville, for denying them shelter which could have been easily obtained from the surrounding forests, or for refusing them all of the commonest necessities of life for civilized human beings.

All the resolutions that can be passe from now to doomsday, cannot explain

staff' in the Navy-between the Surgeons, Engineers and Paymasters, to be put on the same footing as the line officers, re sulted in the Engineer Corps being abolished-all the Engineers being absorbed into the line and all the line being required to be qualified Engineers, so that they could be assigned to the management of the engine, the same as to any other duty about the ship. In some respects this would seem a sensible arrangement, and in harmony with the practice of the army, where any officer is subject to assignment to duty as Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance Officer, Topographical Engineer, Judge-Advocate, etc., etc. Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Geo. W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, enters a vigorous protest against the way in which this law is being carried out. He complains that the policers will not attend to their surginaring of the contents, they came across bolts of English silks and officers will not attend to their engineering duties, but leave them to the Warrant Machinists, who are enlisted men, and who, while competent for practical work, do not understand the theoretical workings of the engines. The Admiral says:

"The present condition of affairs can-not and should not be permitted to con-tinue. The Navy Department and the Congress may be spurred to action from strong influences without the service un-less a greater proportion of the commissioned personnel is assigned to engineer-ing duties. As the engineering profession is carefully noting existing conditions, would it not be wise to do the work of ing lines within the naval organization rather than to have the Congress again take up the matter, when the former's control of the congress again take up the matter, when the former's control or the congress again around is brand-new.

one sum of \$10,000 each if one sum of \$200.

1003 and \$10,000 each if one sum of \$200.

1004 be raised.

By very hard work Gen. Howard has raised already \$30,000. Some of his friends, having at least his happiness at heart, have thought that there are yet surviving memories of Gettysburg and Lincoln, which, if what is written above be made publicly known, may prompt a public response that shall more honor fr.

Lincoln, which, if what is written above be made publicly known, may prompt a public response that shall more honor fr.

Lincoln, at that same time that it gratifies Gen. Howard, and does lasting good to youth who both deserve and need it.

Will you not kindly give space to this suggestion to your renders? Whatever they choose may be sent (but preferably through you) to Hon. Darwin R. James, Treasurer, No. 123 Maiden Lane, New York City, and will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged. I will myself be glad to supply further information on request.

No philanthropical enterprise before the American people today deserves stronger commendation, and better financial support than this plan of Gen. Howard's, to which for years he has devoted all of his great energies.

This egislation assails the traditions from their proper duty to guard his stealings and plunderings. If the owner ever supposition was presumed that vested rights had been enjoes that the rail to make the may proposition was powerless in its appeal to Congress to reject the may jury hands on. Won't everything the may jury hands on. Won't everything the engale to Congress to reject the massure. It commanded greater strength in the naval service, and it is not support the may proposition was powerless in its appeal to Congress to reject the massure. It commanded greaters the massure in the naval service, and it is not support to make it as advantable to a liberal and generous enforcement of the unwritten but well-understood provisions of the pressonal law. If the law is advantable to the unwritten but well-understood provisions of the pressonal

the Secretary of the Navy and of Congress. for' It will be folly for us to go on building are indisposed to do this now is partly due to vicious traditions inherited from the English Navy and cultivated at Annapolis. These traditions encourage the belief that it is not necessary for an officer to really know anything beyond the habit of command-that he can get a lower order of beings to think for him, and do whatever is necessary. It is the old story that Mc-Caulay tells of the English Navy, that its officers were "gentlemen who were not sailors," while the real work was done by 'sailors who were not gentlemen." This will not do in the present day, when the life of the ship is in her engines, and when the science is in such a high state that none but the best trained, alert men can be trusted to manage a ship's motive power, and get out of it all that is possi-bottles. The Adjutant 'll never forgive us ble. If the line officers are too dainty to put on greasy over-alls and personally attend to the working of their engines and devote themselves to the laborious study of the possibilities of machinery, it will be necessary, as Admiral Melville says, to reconstruct a corps which will have a machinery and anomy, gather up an unusy, gather up an unusy gath of the American Navy are getting too fine

thought itself secure, however, and refused the offer. A little later, a bank bought the plot and filed plans for an immense structure of its own. The insurance company, in its alarm, tried at once to buy the plot, and finally succeeded in getting it at \$1,000,000, or \$400,000 more than the original offer, the penalty for its failure to exercise ordinary business foresight.

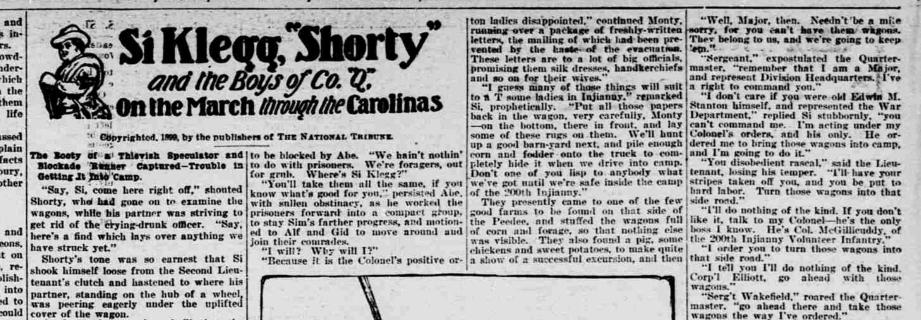
The FUTURE OF CANADA.

The rapid rush of Americans from this for Committee, made through its Chairman, Judge George L. Christian, of Richman, Judge George L. Christian, Judge George L. Christian, of Richman, Judge George L. Christian, Judge George L. Christian, of Roman Admiral Melville makes a number of recommendations, anong which are the Evaluation, and Scholler in Commendati engineering experimental laboratory; the bridge.

"There comes the 1st Oshkosh,

were found not to be so good as the negroes, who had migrated in great numbers to Kansas and Arkansas, leaving the labor market scant. The Mexicans proved to be better pickers than the Italians, but not so good as the negroes. Still, they can be gotten in any number, and next year it is expected that many thousands will be brought into Texas and Louisiana.

THOUGH there is a general impression substantially all taken up, the Commissioner of the Land Office reports that last allotted, or enough to make 120,000 "quarter sections" farms, to support 1,000,000 people. There are Mill over 900,000,000 conditioned rebels in our prisons, for the acres remaining, or enough to last 45 emaclated skelctons in the rebel hell-holes, years at the present rate.



was peering eagerly under the uplifted A few glances showed Si that the wagons contained the spoil of the wealthiest home or homes in Charleston. There were rich carpets, rugs, curtains and hangings, mingled with bronze figures, gilt hand mirrors, and massive pieces of table

silver, candelabra, etc., etc. The boys turned over the rich, fir stuffs with awed hesitating hands. Some of them seemed so delicate that they would fall to pieces under their rough touch. The muslins and a package of ladies' handker-chiefs. There were also cases of French brandy, showing signs of quite recent im-portation, mingling with the baskets of dusty and cobwebbed bottles of rich old wines

wines.
"Seems too bad to rob a house of all this finery," remarked Si, fingering the costly stuffs in a dazed way. "But think how the old nabob who owned this wrung waded through those rice swamps under the broiling sun and the lash of the over-

"Deserves it for being a rebel," mutter-ed Shorty, pulling the wine-baskets and brandy-cases together, with an eye to the and in other ways also learn to support themselves. Young women, coming from cabins with large families in two rooms, besides what they acquire from books, do all the housework and housekeeping, under superior teachers, and are taught, besides the better ways of womanhood.

Sides the better ways of womanhood. probability?

"It has been because the belief prevails buying cotton at 15 cents a pound, and years, and is still growing with increased demand. A student gets along on \$100 a year, and by doing more work may reduce it to \$50.

Of course, the University cannot be self-supporting at these rates, and yet they cannot be increased. What Gen. Howard wants, above and beyond anything, is an endowment fund, to insure its perpetuity. Two persons have offered \$5.000 each if one sum of \$100,000 be raised by Jan. 1, 1903, and \$10,000 each if one sum of \$200,000 be raised.

By very hard work Gen. Howard has in some quarters that the experience of a in some quarters that the experience of a running it over to England, and selling it for \$2. While everybody else was pinched and suffering, they had all that heart could desire, and flaunted it over everybody else. Drat 'em, they wouldn't go to war and light, but stayed at home to make money. I've got it in for them a heap sight worse than for those fellers who went into the army. And, then, when the city's evacuated the takes a company of men away from their proper duty to guard his stealings and plunderings. If the owner every gets a cent's worth of this stuff back I

It will be folly for us to go on building enormously costly ships, and then put them in the charge of officers too dainty or too lazy to thoroughly understand them and assiduously care for them. That they are some assiduously care for them. That they

er we get these wagons into camp, and under the care of the Adjutant, the better. This is too fat a find to be safe out here in the open. One cannot be too careful of valuable property when Sherman's army is around."
"Yes, the 1st Oshkosh has the advance

"Yes, the 1st Oshkosh has the advance today, and 'll be over as soon as Shad gets his bridge in shape. Them Wisconsin fellers are the condemnedest thieves in the whole army. They can scent anything good clear across a township."

"I'd hate to belong to such a regiment."

"Well, it must be said that they're just as keen for a fight as they are for a smoke-house."

"That's neither here nor there. I think that they're just about coming over the

that they're just about coming over the bridge now. We'd better start these wagons off at once, and go somewhere out of their reach. You gather up those pieces of carpet, while I'm picking up the full

hind. Abe, form those prisoners and start 'em back toward the bridge." "Harry and Monty, gather up all those

proper pride in its work. This brings up again the ugly thought suggested in Adding around a farther fire, watching evmiral Sampson's letter in regard to the erything with wide-open eyes and mouths promotion of a gunner, that the officers a plenitude of gleaming white in both, alternately shivering with terror and with joy, and expressing both by the same sounding guffaws, were sharply ordered to hitch up and get ready to pull out. Shorty mounted and rode up on a little

knoll which commanded a view of the

kim to take them back to the bridge. Needn't be very particular as to who your orders are from, but insist that he must obey them. While you are arguing with him, get the prisoners across the creek, and keep yourselves this side. Get Alf and Gid this side, too. Get the bridge ready to set on fire, and set it on fire, saying that you have strict orders to do so. Bluff Wakefield clear off, if he tries to stop you, and wait there till the bridge is burning so that he can't get across."

No wonder he could get a special guard for his truck," remarked Si, as Monty unfolded his discoveries from time to time. "He seems to have had every body around Charleston in cahoots with him, in plundering the rebel Government, and they were all in his grasp. He could get about what he wanted."

"My, wouldn't I like to see a smart lawyer go into court against some of these men, with these papers," said Monty, with them sick? Mr. Dilber was mighty smart

Abe harried down to intercept Sim Wake-field, and Shorty remained in observation of the success of his effort.

on the fire began to go off.

"Hello, Oshkosh." Abe called out with surly imperativeness, "the Colonel orders wickedness. "They are all rebels and dethat you take these prisoners back to the serve hanging. They are all just as bad

ton ladies disappointed," continued Monty, running over a package of freshly-written letters, the mailing of which had been prevented by the haste of the evacuation. These letters are to a lot of big officials,



"YOU DISORRDIENT RASCAL: TURN THOSE WAGONS INTO THAT SIDE ROAD!"

down to you, and order you to rush 'em the night, back to the brigade. And he told me that "Now our main danger is from Quarhe didn't want any back talk from you."

"The Colonel?" What Colonel?"
"The Colonel in command over there."
"But who is he? What's his name?"
"O, I can't pretend to remember the manes of all the dinged Colonels that's rank Billy Sherman himself" said Shorty

"Well, so long's he nin't my Colonel, he can't boss me. Nobody but my own Col-onel can give me orders. You can take

on to find Si Klegg."

"Well, you just aint, and that's all there is of it," said Abe, stepping back across the bridge, which the boys had been piling with brush and lightwood, behind the prisoners. "I forgot to add that the Colonel ordered me to burn this bridge, for fear he might be flanked. You'll take care of

shouted back, as he hurried off

A few miles farther on, when they seemed sufficiently alone, the boys halted the wagons, for a more leisurely examination, They found that they not only contained the luxurious articles with which Mr. Peter Dilber had adorned his house, but the more important contents of his as well.

Of course, Monty Scruggs, with his lawyer instincts, was in among the papers at once, and by the time the others had look-ed over and rearranged the loads, with reference to getting them into camp with-out attracting attention, he had discovered fro mthe letters, papers, memoranda, due-bills, notes and books that before the war Mr. Peter Dilber had been a keen, unscrapulous hustler about the Charles-ton docks, into about every shady thing that promised to make a few dollars for him. Nominally a shipping agent and broker, he had been owner of a sailors' drinking den, partner in a sailors' board-

federate Government, but where the Richmond authorities had gotten one dollar's benefit out of the cotton he had cun through the blockade, he had gotten several. He had made money both coming and going, and where the profits of each successful voyage had run up into the hundreds of thousand of dollars, his share was enormous. Men who were anxious to get out of the clutches of Jeff Davis & Co. had paid him as high as \$2,500 to establishment at the Naval Academy of a post-graduate course in engineering; the detail of a junior officer of the line as an understudy and assistant to every officer on shore doing engineering duty only; that the junior officers of the line be placed in the junior officers of the line be placed in charge of the machinery of all the smaller experiments. We called out. It was considered the state of the line as an understudy and assistant to every officer on shore doing engineering duty only; that the junior officers of the line be placed in "Not by a large jug full, We want to divide this stuff with him and his crowd."

"Not by a large jug full, We want every bit for the 200th Injianny. Let Sim wakefield capture wagons himself for the Wakefield capture wagons himself for the Wakefield capture wagons himself for the Confederacy, but apparently a great deal of real business in finding out for the Wakefield capture wagons himself for the Confederacy, but apparently a great deal of real business in finding out for the Wakefield capture wagons himself for the Confederacy, but apparently a great deal of this stuff with him and his crowd."

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"Not by a large jug full, We want to divide this stuff with him and his crowd." such emphatic nature that the junior officers of the line will thoroughly appreciate that promotion will be denied them if they have not performed duty in the engine room or have not sought work of this character; that graduates of technological the little fools, have started out with him to bring him to where we have gone. Won't they kever learn any sense? I'll baste them for that in the way they'll remointed.

An innovation has been made in the labor system of Louisiana, by the importation of several thousand Mexicans to pick cotton. Italians were tried, but they have started out with him to bring him to where we have gone. Won't they kever learn any sense? I'll baste them for that in the way they'll remointed.

"I think we can stop them," said the resourceful \$1. Abe, hurry along with those prisoners. Meet Sim Wakefield at the resourceful \$1. Abe, hurry along with those prisoners. Meet Sim Wakefield at the creek, noil/say that you have orders to turn the prisoners over to him, and for lain to take them back to the bridge.

Needn't be very particular as to who your long of which were in the wagons. It had apparently been fitted up as lobbyist beautiful to bring him to where we have gone. Won't they kever learn any sense? I'll baste them for that in the way they'll remoin the law were only for Mr. Dilber's credit in evading them. He had bribed right and left among the Confederate officials, and seemed to have them all uncrease. I'll be the service of in evading them. He had bribed right and left among the Confederate officials, and seemed to have them all uncreases price of the public benefit, but seemingly these laws were only for Mr. Dilber's credit in evading them. He had bribed right and left among the cials, and seemed to have them all uncreases price in evading them. He had bribed right and left among the cials, and seemed to have them all uncreases price in evading them. He had bribed right and left among the cials, and seemed to have them all uncreases professioners. The law were only for Mr. Dilber's care of the public benefit, but seemingly care of the public benefit, but seem laws were only care of these laws were on

Abe hurried down to intercept Sim Wakefield, and Shorty remained in observation
of the success of his effort.

Abe got across the creek several hundred yards before he met Sim Wakefield
hastening to find Si.

The guns which the boys had thrown
on the fire began to go off.

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""O, what difference does it make," said
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"O, what difference does it make," said

bridge, and turn them over to the Provo." in just as many ways as they know how "Take your own prisoners back," snapped Sim Wakefield, pressing forward, only "Say, there'll be a lot of those Charles-stiffly.

He sent me to rush these prisoners | sought the main road toward the camp for

sloshing 'round, spitting through their resolutely, thinking of that flowered silk them, when there is a chance to fill their do to remember the Sergeants and Corporals, and fellers of real importance. He's the one-barred Lieutenant and A. Q. M. cabals of spoils-seekers trying to gain the one of them headquarter Colonels that's between here and Washington. You hear always bossing everybody." me." Sim Wakefield had been out with Si

and Shorty on several expeditions, and while he was well chough in his way, he

of from joining them, that he gave up all pen it will delay the commencement of idea of anything else than overtaking them work on the canal until after the meeting

ed thief. I'll settle with him for this, before the day's over."

"Some other day you will, not today.

"He gained the top of a hill which commanded a view of the road, and saw Si
or the Colonel will settle with you," Abe

and Shorty's squad come along with two to rejoin wagons apparently well-loaded with for-age, but he knew that they had something much more valuable than corn and fod-

der.
Just then Lieut. Quiggle, the Quarter master of the headquarters of the Fourth Division, came up, on a side road, and recognizing him, called out to know if he had succeeded in finding anything. Wake-field replied that he had not, and scarcely knew where to go, the country looked so unpromising. The Lieutemant abused the country, and said that his men had been unable to find anything, that he had sent them off in a new direction, but unless they were successful, the headquarters would be in straits for forage that evening.

be in straits for forage that evening.

"Too bad, Lieutenant," Sim answered sympathetically. "I wish I could help you out, but you see I've got nothing yet for my own regiment. But I'll give you a hint. Si Klegg and the 200th Ind. foragers picked up a couple of rebel wagons loaded with forage back there a ways and broker, he had been owner of a sailors' drinking den, partner in a sailors' boarding house, crimper of unwilling crews for brutal captains, accomplice in defrauding owners and insurance companies, fence for stolen cargoes, etc., etc.

The war had brought him his great opportunity, and he had made the most of it. He was a shipping agent for the Confederate Government, but where the Richmond authorities had cotten one dollar's help it."

loaded with forage back there a ways and are taking them into camp. The truck isn't theirs by rights at all, for they hogged it from me. Burned a bridge to keep me from getting over ahead of them. You know what hogs them Injianny fellers are."

"Certainly," replied the Licutenant. "The whole First Division is. They'll never allow us even a smell, if they can help it."

help it."
"Well, if we cut across this way, we can "Well, it we cut across this way, we can come onto them at the turn of the road. You have more right to that forage than they have, because you want it for head-quarters, and they did not really capture it, any way—just picked it up where the rebels had left it. You 'll outrank the Sergeant, and can take it away, and divide with me. Let me have one wagon, and you keep the other." and you keep the other."
"That's hardly a square deal," said the

Lieutenant, hesitating, "but we need for-age at headquarters awful bad, and I hate to go to the General, and confess I couldn't get any""And the 200th Injianny has stacks of it. They left a lot in their camp this morning, that they couldn't take."

morning, that they couldn't take."

"You say that they beat you out of this by burning a bridge?" said the Lieutenant, seeking to justify himself.

"Yes, indeed. Nastiest thing I've had done to me since I've been in the army. Burnt the bridge right before my eyes, as

was coming up to cross it."
"Just like those First Division fellows They'll do anything."

The afternoon was waning, and looking toward a distant hill, the Lieutenant thought he saw his men coming back empty-handed, and his scruples vanished.

fit, particularly that red-headed Shorty," remarked Sim Wakefield.

Lieut. Quiggle, followed by Sim and his mea, emerged into the road a little ahead of Si, turned and waited for him to come up, and as he did so, complimented him upon his success in getting so nice a lot of forage, but regretted that, under the positive orders of the General, he would have to appropriate it for headquarters use. It was a disagreeable duty, and he was very sorry to deprive the men of it. use. It was a disagreeable duty, and he was very sorry to deprive the men of it, but there were many disagreeable things in the army. They could, however, take their chickens and pig, and sweet potatoes. Si listened to him quietly, and ordered Shorty to go ahead with the wagons. "Don't waste any time in being sorry, Lieutenant," he said.

"Major, please," said the Lieutenant stiffly.

"Well, Major, then. Needn't be a mile sorry, for you can't have them wagons. They belong to us, and we're going to keep

master. "go ahead there and take those wagons the way I've ordered." Sim Wakefield rode forward toward the teamsters, but he was confronted with

teamsters, but he was controlled who.
Shorty, who remarked:
"Sim Wakefield, it's at least six months
in the hospital for you, if you give an order to those teamsters, or touch a line. Be wise in time."

Sim recoiled a little, for he saw the boys

gather around Shorty, and begin to un-sling their carbines, and they were too many for his squad.

"Blast a coward," said the Quartermas-ter, turning his horse. "Headquarters must be near by this time. I'll go and get the escort, and I'll have those wagons if

I have to kill somebody."

"Pete and Sandy." Si called out. "I think I hear our bugle just ahead there, blowing 'retreat.' Gallop on and find the Adjutant, and tell him to come out this way as quickly as possible."

A mile further Si heard a company of

cavalry galloping down from the right, and presently the voice of the Quartermaster commanding: "Halt those wagons at once! Halt where you are! Lieutenant, put all those men under arrest, and take them back to

headquarters."

Then came the voice of Col. McGillicuddy out of the gathering darkness:

"Who's that halting my wagons? Who are you, sir, giving orders to my men? Come up here, sir, and let me see you. I'm Col. McGillicuddy, commanding the brigade. Who are you, sir?"

(To be continued.)

### THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

The negotiations with France in regard to the Panama Canal have turned out unexpectedly favorable, and France not only agrees to give us a clear title, but to guarantee us against any trouble from future claims. This clears up something from which we had expected much trouble in the most satisfactory way. Now the difficulty is with the United States of "Now our main danger is from Quar-termaster or Foragemaster trying to seize this forage for some dratted headquarters that's got left," said Si.

"The officer of any kind that gets them "The officer of any kind that gets them Colombia, and its gang of greedy poli-The honor of the country is nothing to mastery, and what one may do may be repudiated by the other. To complicate matters still further, it takes fully six weeks to communicate with Bogota. was not a particularly valuable ally, as Therefore, officials of the State Depart-he depended upon them for the thinking and strategy, while he wanted to share all a treaty ready for ratification before the the proceeds.

He was now so enraged at being shut adjournment March 4. If this should haphe might be finished. You'll take care of the prisoners, and get a receipt from the Provo. Touch her off, boys."

A blaze flashed up at once, and the bridge became impassable.

Sim swore profusely.

'I know this is some blasted trick of that sorrel-topped roustabout. Shorty. He's got some reason for not wanting us with him. I know him of old, the carrot-thatched thief. I'll settle with him for this, before the day's over."

'Some other of the might per than overtaking them of Congress in December, 1903. Probably the lobbyists of the Pacific Railronds see what an opportunity there is to get in effective work at Bogota, and will strive to get into the road which Si would have to pass to get to camp. He did not know list what Si and Shorty's little game was but he knew from experience that it was something particularly good, and he was determined to the propose of the canal until after the meeting of Congress in December, 1903. Probably the lobbyists of the Pacific Railronds see what an opportunity there is to get in effective work at Bogota, and will strive to get into the road which Si would have to pass to get to camp. He did not know make sure that no agreement is feached this Winter. Every year that they can delay the completion of the canal means many million dollars to the Pacific railroads see what an opportunity there is to get in effective work at Bogota, and will strive to get into the road which Si would have to pass to get to camp. He did not know make sure that no agreement is feached this Winter. Every year that they can delay the completion of the canal means many million dollars to the Pacific railroads see what an opportunity there is to get in the lobbyists of the Pacific Railroads see what an opportunity there is to get in the lobbyists of the Pacific Railroads see what an opportunity there is to get in the lobbyists of the Pacific Railroads see what an opportunity there is to get in the lobbyists of the Pacific Railroads see what an opportunity there is to get in the lobbyists of the lobbyists

## PERSONAL.

George A. Thurston, 43d Ohio, has been married a second time to his wife, whom he left over 40 years ago to enter the Union army. At the time of his enlistment, Comrade Thurston and his family were living at Canton, Ohio. Soon after reaching the front he was wounded and left for dead on a Southern battlefield. After two years in Southern prisons and hospitals, he returned to Canton, to find that his wife and children had left. For several years he kept up an unsuccessful quest for his family, but finding no trace of them, he concluded that his wife was dead, and remarried. His second wife died in 1898. Mrs. Thurston had an experience very similar to that of her husband. After a weary search, lasting many months, she became convinced that her husband had been killed. She, too, married a second time, her husband dying about 17 years ago. A short time ago, Comrade Thurston learned that his wife was residing at La Crosse. Further investigation led to the reunion of the couple, and a few days ago they found that they loved each other as in days gone by, and so in a La Crosse justice court was enacted the strange scene of a man marry-ing the wife whom he had wedded two score years before, although the law had never annulled the former marriage bond. The strangely united couple are now liv-

ing at Appleton, Wis. Maj. John Francis O'Brien, of Louis-ville, Ky., who designed and built the first rebel work which opened fire on Fort Sum-ter, died in Louisville, Oct. 12, at the age of 62. He was the son of an officer in the army, and was appointed by Jeff. Davis to West Point, where he graduated in to West Point, where he graduated in 1860. He resigned his commission at the outbreak of the rebellion, and was appointed Lieutenant of Engineers in the Confederate army. He was captured during the war and kept in prison five months, when he was exchanged and appointed to Kirby Smith's staff in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He became a railroad man after the war, and was superintendent of the Louisville Southern Railroad for ent of the Louisville Southern Railroad for several years. The cause of his death was paralysis.

### MUSTERED OUT.

They II, do anything."

The afternoon was waning, and looking toward a distant hill, the Lieutenant thought he saw his men coming back empty-handed, and his scruples vanished.

"I'll go along with you, and seize the wagons for headquarters use," he said.

"There's only a Sergeant in command, you said?"

"Yes: only a Sergeant—Serg't Si Klegg."

"Yes: only a Sergeant—Serg't Si Klegg."

"You'll need it all in tackling that out-fit, particularly that red-headed Shorty," remarked Sim Wakefield.

Lieut. Quiggle, followed by Sim and his men, emerged into the road a little ahead of Si, turned and waited for him to come up, and as he did so, complimented him upon his success in getting so nice a lot of forage, but regretted that, under the positive orders of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of forage, but regretted that, under the positive orders of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of forage, but regretted that, under the positive orders of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of forage, but regretted that, under the positive orders of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of forage, but regretted that, under the positive orders of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of the Genard Army of the Republic and Ladles of

III. Comrade Joy was wounded at the battle of Perry-ville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1832, less than eight weeks after being mustered into service, and was discharged in March, 1883, on account of wound. He was buried with Ma-sonic bones.

Porter. He was a member of H. H. Edwards Post, No. 135.

URIG.—At Alliance, O., Oct. 7, Adam Urig, 30th N.J., aged 67. Comrade Urig was born in Germany; came to this country in 1838, and after residing for a time in Cincinnati, located permanently at Alliance. He was a carpenter by trade, but had devoted much of his time to market gardening and floriculture. A widow and seven children survive.